

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL

VOL. VI.

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NO. 923.


H. H. MADRA, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:
The Charlotte Journal will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

 THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some fine and fashionable articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, for cash, or on short time to good and punctual customers. The leading articles are: Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss Watches, Gold Guard Chains and Fob do. Ladies fine Gold Necklaces, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and scarlet,) to suit all ages and sights. Gold Keys for Gentlemen and Ladies, with a great variety of other articles, with a great assortment of materials for repairing Lever Watches, and other kinds of work. N. B. I expect to receive shortly some very fine British Ware in full sets, and fine plated Candlesticks and Castors, fine Pistols, with real English twisted barrels, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1835.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Morris & McKee, has been dissolved by mutual consent; and as Mr. McKee, one of the partners, is about removing to the West, it is desirable to close the business before he leaves. All persons, therefore, indebted to the late firm are requested to settle. Those who have not given their Notes for their accounts, will do us a favor by doing so before the 10th instant.

W. MORRISON,
J. M. MORRISON,
SAM'L. MCKEE.
Oct. 6, 1835.

The Subscriber would embrace this opportunity of informing his friends and former customers of the late firm of Morris & McKee, that he has bought the Stock on hand; which, with the goods lately purchased by him in Philadelphia and New York, will make an elegant and complete assortment, which he is disposed to sell on the most liberal terms.

JOHN M. MORRISON.
Oct. 6, 1835.

The Last Time.
To the members of the Agricultural Society. YOU are earnestly requested to attend at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 31st of this instant. Also, all those who wish to become members of said Society.

JOS. SMITH, Secretary.
Oct. 6, 1835.

Paper for Sale.
JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 2 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835.

Two Cents Reward.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 15th of September, an indentured apprentice to the Carpenter's Trade, by the name of John Lewis. He is about 11 years old, dark complexioned, and wore away a mixed coat and coppern pantaloons, and black fur hat. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be enforced against any one so doing.

HENRY N. FURR.
Oct. 2, 1835.

Mining Hands Wanted.
I WISH to hire from 15 TO 25 NEGROES, to be employed in the Gold Mines, near Charlotte. The highest price will be given for good hands; and those having some experience in the business will be preferred. Gentlemen having slaves whom they wish to hire advantageously, will please call on me at Claremont, or address me through the Postoffice.

JOHN PENMAN.
September 24, 1835.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

TENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Concord, N. C., On FRIDAY, the 23d of October, 1835.

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL \$5,000!!!
And 30 Prizes of \$1,000!

SCHEME:
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars is \$5,000
20 " of 1,000 Dollars is 20,000
10 " of 500 Dollars is 5,000
10 " of 300 Dollars is 3,000
10 " of 200 Dollars is 2,000
80 " of 100 Dollars is 8,000
100 " of 50 Dollars is 5,000
116 " of 30 Dollars is 3,480
201 " of 20 Dollars is 4,020
300 " of 15 Dollars is 4,500
6,000 " of 10 Dollars is 60,000
6,000 " of 5 Dollars is 30,000
6,000 " of 4 Dollars is 24,000

18,848 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40

And must draw nett \$23

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be \$23 00

For 10 Half Tickets, 11 50

For 10 Quarter Tickets, 5 75

ET All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

ET All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers of

WILLIAM H. SPECK,

Charlotte, N. C.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of October, 1835.

A—Josiah Alexander, H. Armes, Paris Alexander, Davis Alexander, Almira Alexander, Margaret V. Alexander, Sam. P. Alexander, Malheur Alexander, Frances Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, Edw. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander.

B—A. Blake, James Blaine, Alexander Buans, Wm. Banker, J. Jno. C. Barr, George Baker, Jos. Byers, Wm. W. Brown, Jas. C. Brawley.

C—Robt. Caldwell, Henry Casper, Robt. Collins, Jno. W. Clark, Miles L. Crowder, P. Caldwell, 2, Miss Jane F. Chambers, Thomas Kirby, Nathan Cape, Phillip Conder, Thos. Cappe, 2, Rachel Clark, Solomon Coover, W. Carson, 4, D. Cross, Gilbert Cowles.

D—Mrs. D. Dougherty, 4, A. H. Dinkins, J. H. Davidson, 9, Dr. M. Dougherty, Thos. Davis, D. E. Dunlap, clerk, Matthew W. Davis.

E—Charles Eliza.

F—Alexander Ferguson, David Flanigan.

G—Jonathan Griffith, Alma Grier, Rachel Goforth, Jno. Ghyser, Jno. Grub, Jno. Gibbens.

H—Jno. High, George Houston, 4, Charles Hutchison, Green Haic, J. N. Hutchison, 3, W. D. Henderson, Jno. W. Howell, Geo. W. Houston, 2, Robt. Hockaby, Jas. Henner, Richd. T. Hickman, Jas. Houghland, 4, Hokebroke, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Jno. W. Heron, Dan Harrison, Jno. F. Hunter, Andrew Henderson, Wm. Hartgroves, R. G. Howard.

J—The Jimerson, Ham. C. Jones, Jno. Jones, John Johnson.

K—David Kerr, Jno. W. King, Jno. Kerr, 2, John Kizine.

L—Gerald Lyman, Jno. Leese, Dan. Ledwell, Mrs. Jane Lamons, 2.

M—Edwin E. McCoy, Jno. McGinnis, Jas. H. Morrison, Jas. McGraw, M. McLeary, Jno. McLaughlin, Rudolph McCawley, Wm. Monteith, Capt. Jno. Mallow, Andrew Montgomery, Robert McKnight, Jno. McCaskill, Jas. C. McCrew, Margaret McGuire.

N—Mr. Neal.

O—Jno. Orr.

P—Jno. W. Portis, Joab Payne, Jacob Pence, David Porter, N. Febworth, David Parke, George Patterson, Patrick Parker, 3.

R—Catharine Richardson, Jas. Rowland, 2, Martha Reed, Willis Revels, Margaret Rodgers, Miss Rachel Robinson, Thos. P. Richardson, Thos. L. Ransom, Susannah Redford, Wm. Roberts, Adam U. Rankin.

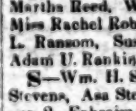
S—Wm. H. Speck, Francis Samier, James Stevens, Asa Stevens, Ananias Sing, Jos. Somner, 2, Ephraim Scofield, Capt. Wm. Strickland, 2, Jas. Sloan, Geo. Stuart, Everett Stuart, Moses Strickland, Wm. Seerlot, Moses Swann, Thomas Shelton, Col. Jno. Sloan.

T—Geo. W. Thompson, 3, Sam. Taylor, Eliza Taylor, Mr. E. Tarlton, Mrs. Margaret Tredonick, H. W. Terry, Francis Tolin.

W—Rev. Mr. White, David Weant, Adam Wagner, 2, Jas. West, M. A. Wallace, 2, Mrs. Polly Wilson, Jno. Walker, Wm. Wriston, 2, Jno. Weeks, Jas. Westbrook, Jno. Loan Walker, Andrew Wilson, Miss Mary L. Wilson, Miss Ann Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Jno. Witherspoon, 3.

192 H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Valuable Property for Sale.

 THE Subscriber will dispose of, at private sale, his House and Lots in the town of Charlotte, known as the Whitley Tavern, situated two doors east of Capt. Neely's tavern. If not sold by Court, I will sell it at public sale on Tuesday of our November Court. Terms made known on the day of Sale. In my absence, apply to Mr. D. Parks, who is my authorized agent, and who can give all information, &c.

JAMES WILSON.
Sept. 30, 1835.

Southern Merchantile Convention.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION OF MERCHANTS.

To Virginia and Southern Merchants.

You occupy a prominent and responsible position at this time. The North will do nothing effective, to check by law the villainous injuries and insults offered the South. The mass of southern people can do little. The enemies of their peace will not come here to be punished for their atrocities; the people cannot go there to punish them. You can do every thing. Southern commerce is the ring in the nose of the Leviathan, by which you may lead them to set the part of friends and brethren, and to desert from the part of incendiaries. All is dependent on you. Act with unanimity and patriotism, and you may effect great things for your country.

A Convention of the merchants of Virginia is proposed. Why not enlarge the conception, and embrace the merchants of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South and North Carolina. These limits embrace a people having the same polity, the same manners and customs, and the same interest. A country, moreover, which produces the wealth of the government of the Union. United, acting with concert and unanimity, its merchants can relieve it from dependence, and elevate it in the scale of power and importance. They, the merchants, are the front rank in the present emergency, but all the people will back and sustain them. Have we not—has not the South—been long enough yearning and fasting for the North? And what are the thanks?

Let the Southern merchants therefore assemble in Convention the ensuing winter, and adopt a system of measures for elevating and sustaining their own country. It needs but that the system be wisely devised and approved by them, to bring the whole people into its support.—Richmond Whig.

We subjoin below the comments of several influential prints:

From the Richmond Whig.

Convention of Southern Merchants.—

The more we reflect on the proposition for a Convention of Southern Merchants, the better we think of it; and public opinion favors the scheme. Independently of its effect as an anti-Abolition measure, it is right in itself, and calculated to effect the most beneficial results. What is proposed by the measure? That the merchants of the South resolve to encourage direct importations and home manufactures, instead of being dependent, as we have too long been, on the North. Is there anything wrong in this? On the contrary, is it not a judicious measure, required by every consideration of prudence and self-respect? And have we not the most perfect right to be our own importers and manufacturers? That we have suffered the thrift and enterprise of the North so long to reap the profits that could have been saved here, does not give their merchants and manufacturers a prescriptive right to continue to be our factors and fabricators any longer than we are disposed they should be; and they have no right to complain that we choose to do our own business.

That it is our interest to be our own importers, and in many articles our own manufacturers, is so self-evident, that it is unnecessary to argue the question. How is this desirable measure to be accomplished? is the main consideration. The proposed Convention of Southern Merchants, is the first step to be taken. It will require time, say three or four months, before a general Convention of such as is proposed, would assemble. In the mean time, the PEOPLE, on whom every thing depends, will have time for action on their part. What should the people do in this movement? Resolve, individually and collectively, that they will, as patriots, give a preference in their purchase to goods imported direct to the South, or manufactured there. The country merchants will then find it to their interest to purchase from the importers and manufacturers of the South; and the importers and manufacturers will thereby be induced to extend their business to meet the demand. Those southern cities that Nature has designed above all other cities in the Union, for the purpose, will then become extensive emporiums of commerce and manufactures, and be to the country, what the head and the heart are to the individual body.

Capital and credit to any extent can easily be found or created in the South. Its cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, sugar, slaves—aye slaves—constitute the means of raising capital to create a commerce and manufactures to an incalculable extent.

The enterprise of the Virginia merchants is less known and encouraged than it should be. There are many extensive Importing Merchants in Richmond, whose stock is as complete and cheap as can be found elsewhere. If they be sustained, they will farther extend their business, and others will be induced to embark in the business. So is it with manufacturers. But both the importing merchants and manufacturers here have had great difficulties to contend against, chiefly arising from the prejudice—and it is a mere prejudice—that the people prefer Northern imported and manufac-

tured goods to those imported and manufactured at home. Let the people convince the country merchants that this is an error, and the most salutary results will follow.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

"The information furnished us in the foregoing article will be highly gratifying to every patriotic Southern. As we have elsewhere remarked, the too-long neglected duty of the Southern States to manufacture and support for themselves should now be performed. Vindict and traduced by those whom 'their former bounty fed' and enriched, and their peace and tranquillity daily endangered by the toleration and encouragement afforded to the pharisaical fanatics, who have laid a mine at the foundation of our confederated system, and are even now brandishing the torch, which, if once applied, will scatter it into a thousand fragments, we can no longer hesitate as to the imperative necessity of withdrawing our patronage and support from communities thus insensible of their own obligations and of our rights. If the fruit of their own doing be unpleasant to the taste, let them recollect that it is of the tree they planted. It may, after all, result auspiciously to the South, that she has been forced to assume an attitude which, had she been duly alive to her interests, she would long since have voluntarily occupied."

From the Charleston Mercury.

A REMEDY.

We have always thought that the South had in their own hands the effectual remedy against the hollow philanthropy and real villainy of Northern Abolitionism; but that it was the duty as well as the interest of the North to induce us to forbear from its application. From an attentive observation of all that has been done in our behalf, by the Northern people, we think the time has come for decided Southern action—not by dissolving the Union—but by showing the North that it is chiefly their interest to preserve it, and that to make the Union valuable to themselves, they must secure most vigilantly the tenure of Southern property, and entitle themselves, by co-operating to advance it, to a share in Southern prosperity.

Words will never convince the North of these truths—actions must. Let the South then be true to herself, and even at the temporary sacrifice of her own interests, stop the commercial intercourse with the North. Let the first step, (already taken, by the establishment of a direct line of packets from Charleston to Liverpool,) be promptly followed up. Let our Planters and Cotton buyers in the interior compel the American Cotton and Rice trade to concentrate on the Seaboard of the Cotton and Rice growing States. There is no need of sending their produce to be stored in New York, to ensure a speedy realization of the proceeds. Why not store it here? Our Banks are able and willing to advance to every reasonable extent. Let us then take our own trade with Europe into our own hands—and assert, at least, our commercial independence of the North. Let the whole people of the South urge and encourage their Merchants to effect this patriotic and Union-preserving object. Let it be one of the chief subjects of deliberation in the convention of the Southern States; if that Convention is called, as we trust it will be, in accordance with the Charleston Resolutions. In the end the step must result, not only in the greater stability of Southern institutions, but in Southern wealth derived from retaining at home all those benefits of Southern industry, on which Northern enterprise now fattens. It may starve some of the most restless spirits of fanaticism out of their present pulse-fed insolence; and at any rate, will compel the trading community in that section to attempt, by striking down this hell-born monster of hypocrisy at home, to win back the confidence which once gave them a rich portion of the products of Southern labor. And if it fail of this, it will at least tend to secure the permanency of the friendly connexion between the sister-Sovereignities of the Union, by putting a stop to those opportunities of intermeddling with our business, and intruding into our privacy, which the avid disposed among our Northern brethren have been too long permitted to enjoy, and have made themselves our Northern enemies, by abusing.

From the Western Carolinian.

Convention of Southern Merchants.—By the above call, which is copied from the Richmond Whig, it will be seen that a Convention of the Merchants, of Virginia especially, and the whole South, is proposed, to deliberate upon the best course for that class of our citizens to pursue at the present crisis. We think the measure a good one—fraught with much good to the South and her institutions. All must admit, that the commercial intercourse between the South and the North, is a source of the great prosperity of each, and especially that of the north. The merchants of the south are the channel through which flows all the produce and wealth of the south, into the hands of the northern capitalists—

among whom are the leading abolitionists.

What would be the effect produced, if the trade of the South should be withheld from the northern cities? The trade of the South constitutes the very life-blood of the prosperous establishments of the north—Through the medium of our merchants, they receive the products of our soil, either in its original state, or converted into capital. They report this, and give it to the foreign merchant in exchange for goods which they import and exchange to us for our produce. Thus affording a lively and profitable employment to the commerce of the north, by means of the staple products of southern industry; while it affords, at the same time, a convenient market for the south to dispose of these products. They are a commercial, while we are an agricultural people; each interested in the prosperity of the other.—With this difference, however, that the north, without the trade of the south, could not sustain her commercial transactions—she would have to export to give in exchange for foreign goods; and, indeed, there would be no need of importing, as the market for disposing of such imports would be closed, and consequently the commerce of the north would inevitably go to the ground. That the north can be converted into a planting country, is impossible. The North, then, must depend upon the South for her articles of exportation.

With the South, the case is quite different. We are a planting people, with nothing to hinder us from becoming a commercial people also. We have, heretofore, been content that our Northern brethren should receive the benefit of our industry, provided they permitted us to enjoy the benefits of their commercial prosperity.—Thus adding to the prosperity of our common country—and affording employment to our citizens. But we were not compelled to this course. What is to hinder the South from importing the productions of her soil, and bringing back to her own ports those articles which now she looks to the northern market for? She could most certainly do so, and that, too, at a great saving. This plan has already been agitated at Charleston, S. C. A line of Packets has been proposed, direct between Charleston and Liverpool, this entirely superseding the Northern importers. Either Charleston or Richmond might be made to supersede N. York and Philadelphia, if the merchants of the South will take the proper steps.

But this would be a painful course for the South to pursue,—one which she will not take, unless pushed to it in self-defence, as she is likely to be. So long as we enjoy the prosperity in peace—which heretofore attended the intercourse between the North and the South—which has been a source of mutual benefit, we say, let it continue. But, if the money and wealth of the South is to be transferred to the hands of men at the North, whose avowed purpose is, with it, to carry out their plans for depriving the South of her dearest rights—for exciting a portion of her population to deeds of plunder, rapine, and murder, and ultimately to involve the South in one scene of destruction, we say, no more of it. Let the South build ships and export her own riches.

To this end, then, is the calling this Convention of Southern merchants—whether they will any longer extend their support to a set of men who entertain towards them and their brethren of the South, feelings of such bitter hostility, and designs so deadly. Then let it go forward.

From the Boston Courier.

"The Generous South."—Southern

ingenuity seems at length to have hit upon a plan to compel the Northern States to annihilate the abolitionists and their principles. Suspension of commercial intercourse is the lever which is to overturn them, acting on the weakness of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of the North. There can certainly be no objection to any combinations which may be formed at the South for the purpose of rendering the people of that region independent of Northern trade and manufactures. Let the Southern merchants send their cotton and tobacco direct to France and England, and import in return their own supplies of silks, muslins, wollens, wines, and hard-ware; they might have pursued such a course years ago. Why did they not do it?—Doubtless they found it more advantageous to carry on this trade by the help of northern ships, and through the agency of northern merchants. If they find it now more advantageous to have a non-intercourse with us, we do not know that the North has any right to complain, or that it will have any cause of complaint. Certainly, every man, and every state, will consider its own self-interest in this respect, and act accordingly.

A Family Secret.—We learn, by a private communication from Tennessee, what we suspect is not generally known, that the celebrated Ned Rucker is a near family relation of the President's. One of Mrs. Jackson's brothers married Doctor Rucker's sister. Hence his being "accidentally" at Baltimore, renders it probable, that he was "near" from the WHITE HOUSE.—Raleigh Register.

From the Editor (Continued).
We publish below two interesting letters, one to a gentleman of this State, directed to the Editor of this paper, from a gentleman now resident in that country, but formerly of Georgia; the other, (giving an account of the naval engagement between the Mexican Cutter Correo, and the armed Merchantman San Felipe,) is from the brother of the Editor of this paper, and although in all probability not intended for the public eye, is deemed nevertheless to contain authentic information of an interesting character, and is therefore made public.

VELASCO, Prov. of Tama.,
August 25, 1835.

DEAR SIR: Soon after you left, the political horizon assumed such a portentous appearance, I felt it not only dangerous to any interest here, but criminal to desert my post, at this critical period.

It is too true, that the plan of Falcon has gone down with a majority of the nation, and a Central Government, with Santa Anna as Supreme Chief for life, and 12 Counsellors, chosen by himself, and removable at his pleasure, is now the order of the day. We are threatened with invasion, and a large and imposing force is already rendezvoused at Bexar, and others arriving daily with Artillery &c., and others hourly expected by water.

Our people were divided at the outset, many believing that no sort of danger was to be apprehended. But now, the evidence, both from official documents and private letters and information, is irresistible, and immediate preparation is the order of the day. An election for Delegates to a Convention is ordered on the 5th Oct., and that body meets at Washington (50 miles above San Felipe) on the 15th Oct.—A Declaration of Independence will soon follow—for an adherence to the Mexican Government and Constitution is impossible, and that is destroyed. We have considerable preparations already made; and can give them a good fight, and will do it, so soon as they enter the borders of the Colonies. Every man with his Rifle rubbed up, and flint picked, and ready to march at a minute's warning. We have liberal offers from N. Orleans, and have now considerable supplies from the merchants, and several Committees are appointed to receive contributions.

We have offers from Naval officers, who will be taken into service by the Convention, and thus protect us by water, and cripple their trade from the Campechy banks to N. Orleans. We are ready for them by land—Tell your young friends to come ahead, and show their devotion to liberal principles and the right of self government.

VELASCO, Mouth of Brazos,
Texas, Sept. 5, 1835.

DEAR BROTHER: I now have the satisfaction of informing you of an engagement between the Mexican Cutter Correo, Capt. Thompson, and the American Sch'r. San Felipe, Hurd master, a merchantman trading to this country. As I was a passenger on the latter from Orleans, and in the whole engagement, I can give you the particulars precisely as they transpired.

Before leaving Orleans we heard of the determination of the Correo to attack us, and make us a prize; the owners of the San Felipe armed her with two twelve pounders, and 12 muskets, but only the number of sailors necessary to manage the vessel. We were seven days out; just after leaving in sight of this place we saw three sail, one at anchor, the others manœuvring within 2 or 3 miles, and heard the report of cannon from the same direction. It was no longer doubted that it was the Correo; we soon after descried a small steamboat making for us; on coming up she was recognized as the lighter belonging to this place, with 15 or 20 citizens on her. The first question was, had we arms? Answering in the affirmative, they gave us several cheers, and said that the Correo was waiting for us. Col. Austin then made his appearance; it was not known in Texas but that he was still in confinement at Mexico; the most tremendous shout was then set up that I ever heard, and continued for sometime. We anchored within two miles of the shore, and the Correo was beating up to us; we received some rifle-men from on shore, and awaited the attack, which commenced at eleven o'clock P. M. Sept. the first. The moon shone bright, and we could see the manœuvres of the vessel very well; we got under way, and as our mainmast went up we were fired into; five guns were discharged at us before we brought to bear on her; we fired five times at her (I was chosen to set off one of the guns, which were on each side of the vessel); the vessels were then within 40 or 50 yards of each other, when the small arms commenced. The Correo had taken a small sloop from some individuals at Galveston Bay, armed her, and led her to the attack (which was the 3d sail.) The engagement lasted just one hour, when the Mexicans left us; we gave chase to the sloop, which ran into shore, and has not been heard of since. Next morning at day light the Correo was seen about 10 or 15 miles off; we gave chase; the steamboat came to our assistance, and towed us down within half a mile of the shore and past us off; the Correo sent an officer on board to know what we were pursuing a Mexican armed Government vessel for? Which we answered by asking another, to wit:

What she fired into for the night before? We fired a gun—she in answer, before commencing the attack, when we were informed she had been seen on shore; we were not for a fight; on reaching the shore we were received with a tremendous shout; the engagement the night before had got wind, and the people from 20 miles were generally here. The people are going to give Capt. Hurd a Ball shortly, for taking the Mexican pirate Thompson of the Mexican Cutter Correo, who has been annoying the coast here for some time. Just before we came in on the 1st, the Correo had taken an American Brig lying at this place, which we released and are going to send in company with the Correo and prisoners to New Orleans, where they are to undergo a trial for Piracy, for taking this brig, and for attacking us without even hailing us. One man killed on board the Correo, two wounded, one of which is Capt. Thompson. None killed or wounded on the San Felipe.

There are now stationed at St. Antonio, 200 miles from here, 600 or 1000 Mexican troops; an expedition is in contemplation against them, which will take place perhaps in 25 days; I am one of the number. The people of Texas fear nothing, and every thing is prosperous. Benjamin Franklin is here, and will be one of the expedition. You will receive this information of the Correo and San Felipe from Orleans also; this will be taken by the passengers to the city. In haste, your affectionate Brother,
A. H. JONES.

From Peabody's Daily Advertiser.
JUDGE McLEAN AND HIS RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Judge McLean, or his formal withdrawal from the Presidential canvass, is all well enough. No one, however, ever thought that this gentleman, highly meritorious as he is, would be in the way of other candidates. The moving cause of the Judge's withdrawal, I take to be the popularity of Gen. Harrison, who is not only the boast and glory of Ohio, but is at this moment passing with his fame over Pennsylvania and other States, as does the swell of the ocean over the feeble barriers which would resist its power. But I have nothing to do with the cause of the withdrawal. But as an American, and a lover of the Constitution, I have something to do with the main reason given by the Judge for his relinquishment of all hope of the Presidency. He says he "will not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice he would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House."

Does Judge McLean go for the constitution? If so, I ask him if an election through the instrumentality of the House is not as constitutional as though it were secured through the Colleges? And if it is, has he the right to hold up this constitutional provision as an obnoxious feature in that great instrument, and at a time too when there is no proposition before the people to alter or modify it? It strikes me that he who is really an American, and who loves the great charter of his liberty, loves it as a whole, and is bound to respect it as a whole, and to be alike satisfied with its action, whether upon a first or second contingency, when the constitution contemplates both alike as sound and proper. I say an election to the Chief Magistracy through the instrumentality of the House, is no more to be objected against than if made through the instrumentality of the Colleges. They are both alike constitutional, and ought not either of them to be assailed or condemned. I will not suppose Judge McLean to be an enemy to any part of the constitution; I know he is not, but as a Judge, he should have been more guarded, and not have thus put the seal of his reprobation upon a portion of the constitution, which is as much to be respected as any other part of that great instrument.

I mean these hasty remarks to apply not in any unkind spirit to Judge McLean, but to a reason he has publicly given, which may go to weaken the public confidence in, and respect for, the constitution.

What does the Standard mean by calling the friends of Judge Wirtz "nullifiers," and the papers that advocate his cause "nullifying presses?" Does he mean that the Judge was brought out by those who hold the South Carolina doctrine, (as it is termed,) that a State has a right to nullify an act of Congress? No. The nomination of the Jackson Democratic Legislature of Alabama, and the hearty and almost unanimous response of the Jackson Democratic State of Tennessee, too plainly contradict any such interpretation. Does he mean that the leaders of that party have espoused his cause? No. Messrs. McDuffie, Hayne, Hamilton, and others, have declared, in strong decided language, that he is not the man for them. Does he mean that Judge White's support from the Editorial corps is among the nullifiers? No. We find among those who support him, a hundred opposed to nullification, where there is one in its favor. Does he mean that Judge White is even an acceptable candidate to the great body of the nullifiers? No. "A decent respect for the opinions of mankind" would forbid the perpetration of so palpable a falsehood. It is notorious that the nullifiers seriously object to him on account of his decided hostility to their doctrine; and if they support him at all, it is not because they love him more, but Van Buren less; and do it, moreover, in such a reluctant, cold, and equivocal manner, as to convince every man

of common discernment that they expect nothing at his hands.

Now, then, does he mean by his writings, "raw head and bloody bones," the "nullifiers?" Who are these disloyal "nullifying nullifiers?" Are they those who first came out in public speeches and private discourses, in this State, in favor of the hated South Carolina doctrine? No. They are now some of his and Mr. Van Buren's most substantial supporters. Does he mean those who would nullify the right of the people to think, to choose, to vote for themselves? No. They are his own party, who seek to effect this object, through the instrumentality of a Caucus. The question, then, again recurs, who are these "nullifying nullifiers?" Why, these monsters, who so unmercifully baunt the imagination and disturb the peace of the Van Buren organ, can be nothing more nor less than the overgrown people themselves—the nullifiers of the unauthorized mandates of the men in office—the rebels against the authority of the Regency—the contemners of Caucus dictation!—*Rail Star.*

From the Norfolk Herald.
JOHN Q. ADAMS FOR VAN BUREN!!

It is lamentable to see a man of John Quincy Adams's lofty character and pretensions unlace his reputation and descend to the unenviable quality of a political mountebank, huckstering for popularity in the ranks of his ancient enemies with such men as Dutes J. Pearce. Vide the following extract from the Boston Atlas. We have no patience with a man who could act thus.

Hon. John Quincy Adams.—We stated last week that we could not believe the rumor that Mr. Adams had written to the Hon. Dutes J. Pearce, congratulating him on his election—and condemning the course of the Whigs. But also for poor human nature! it turns out to be true. The New-Port Herald of the Times, received last evening, thus re-affirms the assertion:
"On the 2d.—A true saying.—It is even so; the rumor noticed, but discredited in our last, viz: that John Quincy Adams had written a letter to Dutes J. Pearce, congratulating him upon his victory, and exulting in the defeat of Mr. Burgess, with not a little abuse of the party defeated—turns out to be the fact. We have it on the authority of gentlemen who have seen the letter and have heard it read by Pearce himself, in a public Reading Room."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—The Rhode Island papers state that this gentleman has written a letter to Dutes J. Pearce, one of the Van Buren representatives lately elected to Congress from that State, congratulating him upon his victory, and exulting in the defeat of his old and steady friend, Tristram Burgess. Disappointed ambition, operating upon local prejudices, has converted the Ex-President into a Van Burenite; and as one good turn deserves another, we presume that the old opponents of Mr. Adams, who formerly stigmatized him as a federalist, will now deify him as a "wool-dyed" Republican; and those who once praised of "bargain, intrigue, and management," between him and Mr. Clay, will be just as ready to swear that he is a pure man and a conscientious patriot!! What say you, Messieurs of the Globe and Enquirer, of your new ally? For our own parts, we regret to lose him, although his erratic course, his want of common sense and his obstinacy, are the main causes to which the defeat of the party that once so enthusiastically supported him, and which he has now so shamefully deserted, may be ascribed.—*Lynch. Virg.*

From the Alexandria Phoenix.

Excommunication.—The solemn and interesting ceremony of the excommunication of a suspected heretic from the bosom of the Jackson Van Buren Democratic! Republican! Church, took place yesterday, at the Seat of Government, with all due form and solemnity. The New York Evening Post—heretofore, by far, the staunchest, ablest, and warmest Jackson Van Buren paper, at least, north of the Potomac,—was yesterday denounced and disowned in the Official Government Journal, the Globe, by order of the party. The sentence of excommunication recites and recapitulates the sins and heresies of the Post, which have brought upon it this awful calamity. They seem to have been manifold and grievous. The general charge is, "a disposition to fly from the Democratic party, by running into extremes;"—dradful disposition! The specifications then are heresies of opinion upon the subject of the Tariff, Free Trade, and Banking, and a leaning towards agrarianism: attacks upon "the Richmond Enquirer, Albany Argus, and other standard prints"—(Heaven deliver us from such standards!); occasional faults found with the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, and its last outrageous conduct of censuring the Post Master General for his letter with regard to the Abolitionists, and a sort of encouragement of the Abolitionists themselves. For all and singular of which the Post is formally EXCOMMUNICATED from the Party. "Anathema" is written against its name, and henceforth, with all good men and true, it must stand accursed! Alas! alas! for the Post.

The Van Buren presses in this State would make us believe that the election of Judge Clay is an evidence of the strength of their cause in Alabama. Nothing is wider of the truth than this: for it is well known that a very large portion of the friends of Judge White in this section of the State, did not vote at all for Governor, or cast it in favor of Judge Clay, as he stood not committed to the Presidential question. The simple fact that all the members of Congress throughout the State are deci-

dally in favor of Judge White, and opposed to the Baltimore Convention, should be sufficient to settle this question with every candid mind. We have still the strongest evidence that Judge White will receive the vote of this State, and that the nomination of the last Legislature will be sustained by the People.—*Hagerstown (Al.) Times.*

It appears that the Van Buren folk have lately caught a Tartar in the person of Mr. Clay, lately elected Governor of Alabama. That election has been trumpeted as a brilliant triumph for Mr. Van Buren in Alabama; but Governor Clay declares that Judge White was his first choice for the Presidency, and as for the Tecumseh killer, he will have none of him. He despatches "Papa" after the following fashion—*et cetera*:
"Without knowing how others might act on the subject, I declare at once, that I could not support Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, nor can I suppose a state of things will occur, that will influence me to do so."
Truly, it seems that Mr. Van Buren's fortunes are fast on the wane.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The People of North Carolina will be called upon, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of November next, either to ratify or reject the Amendments made to the Constitution of the State by the recent Convention. A heavy responsibility rests upon the course of the Western Counties at this crisis of the measure. The citizens of those counties have been laboring for some ten or fifteen years, or more, for the rights and privileges belonging to them as citizens of the State—these are secured to them in the proposed amendments, so far as was practicable under the Act calling the Convention. With difficulty and much opposition they have progressed thus far in the work of Reform; they are now in the last struggle, and it only requires one more vigorous effort on their part to bring them through triumphant.

The grievance which has borne most heavily upon the People of the West, is the hitherto unequal representation by counties, without regard to taxation or population. This mode has deprived the West of nearly a fourth of her power in the Legislature. By the present basis, each county, whether large or small, is entitled to two Commons; by the amended basis, some of the Western counties will be entitled to four, instead of two Commons, and some of the Eastern counties to one instead of two. So that the West will gain while the East will lose power by the alteration. We do not, however, consider the present a struggle for power; it is a struggle for justice. But as it is the nature of man to grasp after power, we may expect but few efforts on the part of our eastern brethren in aid of a measure which takes from them the sceptre they have so long swayed. The West, then, must put forth all her strength in favor of RATIFICATION—every voter must go to the polls, or a failure may yet ensue.

There are other amendments equally interesting to the whole State: That of biennial for annual sessions of the Legislature is of great importance to the State at large. It will be a saving, every two years, of an enormous expense to the State, and to the members of their time uselessly spent at Raleigh; while it will prevent much unnecessary legislation, in enacting laws and repealing them ere the people have tested their good or ill effects. And there is no probability that this alteration will protect the sessions, by an accumulation of business; since, by another amendment, the power of what is called "private legislation" is taken from the legislature. This we think a very wise amendment. At least half the time of our legislators has heretofore been consumed in the consideration of bills granting divorces, authorising a certain individual to build a gate across some road, or "to prevent the obstructing the passing of fish up" a certain creek. The consideration of such matters by the Legislature is not only a waste of time, but calculated to prevent wholesome legislation; and is very wisely given to the Courts.

But the Amendments have all been submitted to the People, who have no doubt made up their minds as to the vote they may give. And, so far as our information extends in the West, the vote will be unanimous in favor of Ratification.—*Western Carolinian.*

RAIL ROAD FROM RALEIGH TO ROANOKE.

A charter for this enterprise, it will be recollected, was granted by our Legislature two years ago; but as it contained some features objectionable to capitalists, and there being withal a great want of public spirit among us, it was treated with cold neglect. Books were not even opened to receive subscriptions; and the charter has slept undisturbed to the present day. We are highly gratified to learn, however, that an effort will be made at the next Legislature to revive it—by those too who have the ability—the weight of character and purse—to push forward the work to its consummation. Gentlemen of capital berenabouts, in whose sound judgment and prudent forecast the public have the utmost confidence, are determined to embark spiritedly in the enterprise, provided suitable amendments in the charter can be effected; and, as we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the wisdom of the Legislature will readily grant the desired alterations, we may venture to congratulate the citizens of the State, and especially of this city, on the prospect of a

early and speedy commencement of this important undertaking.
In the mean time, the subject should be thoroughly canvassed by those most deeply interested. The Legislature proposes a public meeting during the week of Wake Superior Court; and it affords us pleasure to learn that the people are becoming alive to the importance of such a movement. Let them meet, consult together, and adopt some plan to ensure harmonious and energetic action.—*Raleigh Star.*

From the Charleston Courier of October 2.
ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

About a quarter past 12 o'clock last night, our City was again disturbed by an alarm of Fire; and the flames were seen bursting with fury from rapidly spreading over the roof of the immense two-story and a half wooden building, containing the suites of bed chambers attached to Mr. Asen's Straw Hat Store, "Carolina Hotel," on Broad-street. The wind was blowing very slightly at the time from the North West, and the flames threatened to extend Eastwardly and South Eastwardly to Church-street, at the North Western corner of which street and Broad-street, stands the large brick building formerly owned by the South-Carolina Bank, and recently purchased by the Charleston Library Society, to be fitted up for the reception of their large and valuable collection of books. The wooden pile above mentioned, and a brick kitchen to the West, attached to the same establishment, were, after being partly blown up, entirely consumed. It was only by the most indefatigable and well directed exertions, and excellent and energetic management of the Fire Companies, and Fire Department generally, (for which they deserve the highest eulogy) that the flames were prevented from extending to the South, and consuming the Carolina Hotel itself, on Broad-street, in which event it is probable that the whole square would have been laid in ashes.

To the Eastward, the conflagration was communicated to Francis' extensive suit of Stables, adjoining Stewart's Rooms, and extending to Church-street. One of these Stables was entirely consumed, and (dun in imminent danger, and saved only by the good management already referred to, which seems to be the dearly-earned fruit of past but recent experience. At the time of writing this, (3 o'clock, A. M.) the further progress of the fire has been stayed, without other injury than as above narrated, except the destruction of blowing up and pulling down several out-buildings. Nearly all the dwelling houses and most of the out-buildings in the vicinity were of brick, which of course, in a measure, prevented the spreading of the flames.

The loss to our enterprising fellow townsmen, Mr. Angus Stewart, is, we fear, very considerable. He had \$20,000 insured on his buildings and furniture at the office of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in this city, but in what proportions we have not learned. The elegant Furniture of the Hotel was all removed, and we trust without material injury. The destruction of the Chambers, which we understand were nearly all occupied by boarders, and the general derangement of the Establishment alone, will constitute a large item of loss.

There can be little doubt that the torch of the incendiary has been again at work.

From the New York Star.

"Making the Dumb to speak."—We were shown, on Saturday, one of the most extraordinary cases of cure from deafness, under the hands of Dr. Webster, of this city that we have ever beheld. His name is Nathaniel Wilson, a young man of about 21 years of age, of highly respectable family, of Portsmouth, Virginia, who has been for some time an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this city. The skillful operations of Dr. Webster almost instantaneously restored the sense of hearing to this unfortunate mute, who had been, up to the period of his manhood, totally cut off from all intercourse with the world. The left ear is entirely restored, and the right partially. The first effect of the new impressions of sound upon his auditory nerves, opening a new and most important medium of instruction to his mind, was, as may be conceived, exceedingly painful, but at the same time the source of unalloyed delight. In a few days he became accustomed, in some measure, to this novel excitement, and the Doctor commenced teaching him the pronunciation of the alphabet, in respect to which he was placed in precisely the same position as an infant. We were witness to his rapid proficiency in acquiring the elementary sounds of the different letters, in each of which we examined him personally.

Navigating the Atlantic by Steam.—An application is to be made to the New York Legislature the coming winter to charter "The Atlantic Steam Packet Company," the object of which is to establish a line of steam packets between New York and Liverpool. Captain Cobb, one of the most enterprising packet captains, has charge of this enterprise, and it is intended to build vessels of about 1200 tons burthen, with two engines each. The Courier says, but little doubt is entertained of accomplishing the passage out in about 12 days, and the return passage in about 14! If, however, the line were to run between one of the most Eastern of the American ports, and the port of Valparaiso, at the Western point of Ireland, the voyage across would be reduced to two-thirds of the time allowed by the Courier between New York and Liverpool.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT: Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

Southern Mercantile Convention.

Under this head, the reader will find on our first page, a call to the Merchants of the Southern States to meet in Convention some time during the ensuing winter, to deliberate upon the propriety of withdrawing all commercial intercourse from those cities of the North in which the Abolitionists are allowed to continue their vile machinations against the peace and safety of the South. Foreseeing this subject to be very important to the Southern country generally, we have annexed to our call, some extracts from contemporary journals, in order to show the opinions which are entertained of the policy of the proposed measure, as retaliatory against the North for their interference with our institutions.

We think very highly of the idea of holding a Mercantile Convention in the South, to concert measures for rendering our people independent of the Northern merchants—men, a great many of whom have fattened to repletion upon means furnished by that very section of country which they now propose to devastate and ruin—but we confess ourselves unable to add any thing to the very forcible views taken of the subject in the "call" and the extracts to which we invite attention above. But this much we can say, and with the greatest confidence in its truth—Carry out the measure, with some good degree of unanimity, and the North will be made more effectually to open their eyes to the necessity of ACTION against the fanaticism, than by all the appeals to their "brotherly affection," their "patriotism," &c. which ever have been or ever can be made.

Mr. Van Buren's Democracy.

Some of the many points in the country and through the cities in an English Coach; has English servants, dressed in uniform. I think they call it lively; they look as big as most of our members of Congress, and fully as fine as the higher officers in the army. "He is so stiff in his gait and prim in his dress, that he is what the English call a dandy." When he enters the Senate Chamber in the morning, he struts and preens like a crow in a gutter. He is laced up in corsets, such as women in a town wear, and, if possible, tighter than the best of them. It would be difficult to say, from his personal appearance, whether he was a man or woman, but for his large red and gray whiskers. "He no longer mixes with the sons of little tavern keepers; forgets all his old companions and friends in the humble walks of life; hardly knows, I suspect, his old friend Rial; and cuts in a room by himself."—Rel. Standard.

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Now which is the true picture? Remember that Col. Crockett has served in Congress for years with Mr. Van Buren, and therefore speaks from personal observation; while the other deponent has been absent from the country, and in the receipt of Treasury pay, which has a wonderful faculty of blinding its recipients. The one was an original Jackson man, and is an ex-member of Congress; the other was an original Anti-Van man, lately a purser in the Navy on a foreign station, and an ex-member of the Baltimore Humber! The one is an honest, upright, independent politician; the other is—editor of the Van Buren Standard! The issue is joined between them. Let the reader judge which is right.

"Almost every assertion made by the Whig party against Van Buren, and Johnson, has recoiled back with double force. The blows which were aimed for their destruction, have been dealt in vain; and like Jackson, they will shine forth, reflecting a pure and unclouded blaze of glory." What assertions made by the Whig party against the Caucus Candidates, have recoiled back?

We assert that Van Buren has no just claim to the confidence of the People of this country—his this assertion recoiled back?—NO. We assert that Johnson is totally unfit and unworthy of the office to which he aspires—has this assertion recoiled back?—NO. What, then, is meant by the above assertions? They are intended, by the colored pack, to deceive and mislead the People into a belief of the infallibility of their idols!!! Instead of meeting the objections of the People to their candidates, in a reasonable way, and demonstrating their claims and fitness for the high places they would exalt them to, they seek to blind the People, and secure their ends by raising the cry of "glory—glory!"

The Standard endorses and proves Mr. Van Buren's "Democracy," by assuring its readers that he travels "in a kind of Russian carry-all," and drives no more than two horses! While Col. Crockett asserts that he rides "about the country in an English Coach," &c. Now we suspect that both these statements are true. Matty is a very "cute" little fellow; and finding the road to the Presidency very rough, and beset by meddlesome and inquisitive people, he has cunningly laid aside his English equipage and liveried out-riders, and purchased a carry-all, with which he hopes to "go ahead" without difficulty until he reaches the end of his journey. But it will not do—If a man's style of travelling proves his political principles, Mr. Van Buren's Aristocracy is as evident in his new vehicle as in the old—he has only changed his principles from an English to a Russian coach. As Col. Crockett would say, we think the Little Magician is "tired" this time—If he had procured a Yankee carry-all, now, he might have slipped through safe; but we opine that his Russian establishment will cause more stoppages, and be the means of exciting more "disagreeable curiosity" among the plain Republicans by whose sufferings he must pass to the Presidency, than he had foreseen. We advise him to get a real Yankee, by all means, if he wants to keep up the character which his friends give him for Democracy!

Matty Van Buren a Democrat!! Umph! Can the Leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin?

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF NEWS!

Foreign.—If France and England are co-operating in favor of Queen Christina and of Liberal Government, the slaves of the Holy Alliance are not less active in enlisting troops to reinforce the army of Don Carlos and the cause of absolutism. Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Hollanders, stimulated by the secret agents and funds of the Holy Alliance, are gathering together to march into the service of the Inquisition—and Mr. Hope, the celebrated Banker of Amsterdam;—an American and Boettman by birth, is to his infinite disgrace, supplying the necessary funds for a contingent army of 30,000 men in the crusade against the Liberties of the People.—Collier paper.

Domestic.—If the Whigs and Nullifiers are co-operating in favor of Hugh L. White and the Constitution, the slaves of the Humber Caucus are not less active in enlisting partisans to enlarge the army of Van Buren and the cause of the office-holders. Americans, Irishmen, Englishmen, and Dutchmen, stimulated by the secret agents and funds of "the Government," are gathering together to enrol in the service of the Caucus; and the Editors of the Globe, the Enquirer, the Standard, &c. to their infinite disgrace, are receiving the necessary funds for a "contingent" army of half a million of men in the crusade against the Liberties of the People.—Charlotte Journal.

It is ridiculous for Mr. Van Buren's friends—with the fact staring them in the face, that their idol was brought out, by an irresponsible caucus of office-holders, some months after Judge White was nominated by the People—it is ridiculous for them now to raise the cry of "dividing the party—dividing the party!" What party do they mean? Do they mean to say that the Government of the United States is the Government of the office-holders, and not the Government of the People? Can they mean any thing else by their continued cry of "Don't divide the Party?"

Not bad.—Since the accounts have been published of the attempt on the life of the French King, some of our politicians have conferred on the "Washington Globe" the name of "the infernal machine," after the cognomen given to the fixture with which that attempt was made. The name we think very well applied; but there is this striking difference in the thing named—that, while the French machine aimed at destroying the life of the King, the American machine is devoted to the destruction of the liberties of the People!

The Board of Commissioners for the settlement of the French Claims, commenced their session at Washington City on the 5th instant.—The National Intelligencer says it is understood that they will close their labors about the first of January next.

From Illinois.—In Sangamon county, two Anti-Van Buren candidates have just been elected by large majorities, to fill vacancies in the Legislature. At the last Congressional election, this county gave to the Jackson candidate a majority of 600 votes.

The article headed "Interesting News from Texas," in a preceding column, will explain itself. A great many persons are looking with interest to that section of country, and we are gratified at being able to lay before our readers information in relation to it which may be relied on.

We publish the communication which follows, because the sentiments it contains are very good in the abstract; but we must claim an exemption from their application to ourselves. We assure

the friend who writes it, and all others whom it may concern, that we publish nothing in the Charlotte Journal, purporting to be from him, but what we do believe to be true. As for the stability of our institutions is concerned, if the corrupt acts of demagogues do not destroy the fabric, the writer of the following article need have no fear that the exposure of those corrupt acts, through the press, will bring about that deplorable catastrophe.

Mr. Editor of the Charlotte Journal: "Sir: I here send you a few thoughts in chaotic form, on the present crisis of our Political State of affairs—accompanied with an extract of a letter written by the first President of the United States—which I wish you to insert in your extensively circulated Journal.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that our mighty and once-glorious Republic, which was established at the expense of many privations and much bloodshed, is now reeling and tottering, and likely soon to sink into nonentity. And why? The answer is apparent: because we are divided! For "a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand." And why are we divided? The answer is also apparent: because we are finite and fallible beings, and of course cannot all see alike; and, as such, I believe it necessary that there should be a difference of opinion among us, in order to make us more vigilant. But why are we so very far divided, that we cannot exercise charity for each other, nor make any mutual concessions? The answer to this query, is more abstruse than the others, and I confess my inability to solve it. But I will offer a few reasons, in my humble opinion, why it is, with us, as it is. The wickedness of the people, in the abuse of privileges and mercies, call loudly for the vengeance of an incensed Jehovah to be poured out upon us as a nation. It appears that parties have lost all regard for the feelings of each other: for they not only impeach the conduct of each other, but their motives, with the most bitter invective. That also which was intended, by kind heaven, to be a blessing to all people, is about to become a curse to this nation. I mean the Press. It is now prostituted to the basest of purposes—for it appears, that almost every one of the Editors of our Political periodicals have lost all regard for truth: a great part of their columns are filled up with as opprobrious and fulsome stuff as an incarnate demon could produce—which necessarily corrupts the minds of the people, and leads them astray. Now Mr. Editor, if you and the rest of your craft continue on in the course you have heretofore pursued, we will not only be "sold to the Dutch, Goths, and Vandals"—but to the "Devil himself," to work out our damnation with greediness." And our happy Republic will reel and fall like a drunken man, to rise no more. Though we are not yet under the domination of any power, save our own inflated zeal for the public good; yet, from the signs of the times, we might reasonably suppose our condition to be similar to that of the unfortunate Jews at the time when Vespasian, at the head of the Roman army, marched against them.—The whole nation was divided into sects and parties, each endeavoring to carry their point by force of arms, until stern necessity compelled them to lay aside their intestine animosities, and unite in common to repel an invading foe—but alas! they were undone, they had filled up the measure of their iniquity, and were ripe for destruction.

Mr. Editor, there is no effect without some cause; and if we can arrest the cause which produces this great political excitement, and even threatens to sap the Palladium of our Government, we shall do well—as our blessed Savior, in bushing the mighty raging of the sea, arose in his majesty and rebuked the winds, which were the cause, and of course there was a great calm.—Now, Mr. Editor, my humble opinion is, that the principal cause of the party excitement in the country is occasioned by the corruption of the Press—and if Editors generally would act more philanthropic and charitable towards each other, and the opposite party generally, and suffer nothing to occupy a place in their columns, which they know to be false or even have reason to believe to be so, and would not impeach the motives of each other as they do, the healing effects produced by this course of conduct would soon be as notorious as the medicinal properties of a catholicon.

I now subjoin the letter above spoken of, written by the Father of our country, under peculiar circumstances, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. A. Hamilton—dated August 26th, 1792—in which he attempts to bring about a reconciliation between him and the Secretary of State, Mr. T. Jefferson. And when George Washington could not succeed, how shall I expect to effect any thing, who am a poor blind creature of a day! But the exigency of the times calls for something healing and palliating; and although my essay is quite meagre, and to some perhaps risible, yet I would fain hope that it may influence some abler pen to administer something that may have the desired effect; which is the apology I offer for trespassing upon you and your readers.

Yours, respectfully, JEREMIAH WENTZ. Sept. 12th, A. D. 1835. "Differences in political opinions are as unavoidable as, to a certain point, they may be necessary; but it is exceedingly to be regretted that the subjects cannot be discussed with temper, on the one hand, or decisions submitted to, on the other, without improperly implicating the motives which led to them; and this regret borders on chagrin when we find that men of abilities, valiant patriots, having the same general objects in view, and the same upright intentions to prosecute them,

will nevertheless more liberally in building on the opinions and actions of each other. When matters get to such lengths, the natural inference is that each side have strained cards beyond their bearing, that a middle course would be found the best, and experience shall have decided on the right way; or, which is not to be expected, because it is deemed to mortify, until there shall be some infallible rule by which to forejudge events. Having pronounced these things, I would fain hope that liberal allowances will be made for the political opinions of each other, and instead of those wounding suspicions and trifling charges with which some of our Gazetteers are so strongly impregnated, and which cannot fail, if persevered in, of pushing matters to extremity, and thereby tending the machine asunder, that there might be mutual forbearance and tempering yieldings on all sides. Without these, I do not see how the reins of government are to be managed, or how the union of the States can be much longer preserved. How unfortunate would it be if a fabric so goodly, erected under so many providential circumstances, after acquiring, in its first stages, so much respectability, should, from diversity of sentiment, or internal dissensions to some of the acts of government (for I cannot prevail on myself to believe that these measures are as yet the acts of a determined party) be brought to the verge of dissolution! "Melancholy thought! But while it shows the consequences of diversified opinions, where pushed with too much tenacity, it exhibits evidence also of the necessity of accommodation, and of the propriety of adopting such healing measures as may restore harmony to the discordant members of the union, and the governing powers of it. I do not mean to apply this advice to any measures which are passed, or to any particular character. I have given it, in the same general terms, to other officers of the government. My earnest wish is that balm may be poured into all the wounds which have been given, to prevent them from gangrening, and to avoid those fatal consequences which the community may sustain if it is withheld. All friends of the Union must wish this; those who are not, but who wish to see it ended, will be disappointed; and all things I hope will go well. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

DEATH OF JUDGE SEAWELL.

Died, in the immediate vicinity of Raleigh, on Tuesday night, the 6th inst., of Congestive Fever, in the 63d year of his age, the Hon. HENRY SEAWELL, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State. Judge S. was attacked with the disease which terminated his earthly career, in Nash County, while discharging the functions of his Judicial Office. He was enabled however to reach home, and died in the bosom of his afflicted family; and on Thursday, his mortal remains were attended to the grave by an unusually large number of sympathizing relatives and friends.

Judge S. was a lawyer of distinguished reputation, and had been twice elevated to the Bench. He belonged to that substantial class of lawyers of the old school, who never sacrificed substance and sense to timed rhetoric and gaudy metaphors—tickling the ear, but leaving the understanding untouched by an idea, and the judgment offended by the violation of propriety. He had filled various important offices under the State and General Governments, and represented Wake County for many years in the General Assembly, with marked ability.—Raleigh Register.

Judge Mangum.—Every day furnishes fresh evidence of the growing popularity of this patriotic and faithful public servant. Envious and designing politicians traduce and abuse, but the people honor and applaud him. We learn that the patriotic citizens of Northampton county have given him an invitation to partake of a public dinner, at the town of Jackson, on the 4th of November, which he has accepted. Messrs. LEON and TYLER, of Virginia, and all the Whig members of Congress from this State, have also been invited.—Raleigh Star.

Mr. Van Buren and Slavery.—The Van Buren presses are publishing a letter from this gentleman, in which he gives his views upon the right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the South. In this letter, he says that he is decidedly of the opinion that Congress has no such right "without an amendment of the Constitution." Now, we would like to know if Mr. Van Buren thinks that the Constitution could be so amended as to give Congress the power to legislate the citizens of the South out of their private property? There is room for such an inference; he says, Congress has "no such right without an amendment," &c., as good as to say the Constitution might be so amended as to give Congress this right. We wish that Mr. Van Buren, in his political writings, would come more to the point, and deal less in vague generalities—allowing them to be construed to suit circumstances. This is the case with all his writings.—W. Carolinian.

The Committee of Instruction, from each Captain's Company, for instructing our Members in the Legislature, are requested to meet in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in this month. Oct. 15.

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE!

Public Accommodation!! The public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding

OMNIBUS,

a team of first-rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing seven persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times. B. P. BOYD & CO. Charlotte, Oct. 13, 1835.

N. B. There are two lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and two from Yorkville to the South.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named ARCHER, about five feet six inches high, dark complexioned, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor. Oct. 12, 1835.

POSTSCRIPT.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

Whig Triumph.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 16.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The Congressional Election in Maryland has resulted in the choice of five Whigs and three Van Buren men. They are as follows: Whigs.—John N. Steele, James A. Pender, James Turner, Gen. C. Washington, Dan. Jenkins. Van Buren.—Benj. C. Howard, Isaac McKim, Francis Thomas.

In 1830, there were six Jackson men and fifty-five Whigs elected, although subsequent experience, and a more intimate acquaintance with public men and measures, induced two of the Jackson men afterwards to renounce their party; so that, compared with the election in 1832, there has this year been a GREAT GAIN TO THE WHIG PARTY. Not only, however, does the result of the Congressional election prove the continued ascendancy of the Whig cause in this patriotic State, but the elections for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES are still more conclusive on this point. They are given below. On surveying the result of the late contest, we are happy to acknowledge that the Whig party of Maryland has been true to itself, and has placed the State on a proud eminence amongst the Whig members of the Confederacy.

RECAPITULATION.

Whigs, 53 Members.

Van Buren, 21 Members.

Whig majority, 38 Members.

The State Senate consists of 15 members, ALL WHIGS; so that, on joint ballot, there will be in the Legislature a Whig majority of 53 votes.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Maryland Elect!—We have now accurate information from all parts of the State relative to the election on Monday last for members of Congress and Delegates to the State Legislature, which makes it certain that the Whigs have gained a most signal and triumphant victory over the combined forces of Jackson-Van Burenism. It may be emphatically and truly said, that "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

The election at the organization of the State Government this winter, will present the following cheering and most satisfactory result:

A Whig GOVERNOR, A Whig EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A Whig SENATE, A Whig HOUSE OF DELEGATES, and A Whig MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

This is the Voice of Maryland, as proclaimed through the ballot box, on Monday last, and she now loudly and earnestly calls upon her sister States to "go and do likewise."

Maryland holds fast to her Democratic Republican Whig principles, and the seductive devices of the Jackson-Van Buren party can never gain foothold within her borders!

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The only information we have from this State is comprised in the following paragraph, extracted from the Augusta Constitutionalist, (a Van Buren paper,) of the 9th instant:

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following Counties only have been heard from, viz: Columbia, Baldwin, Hancock, Richmond, Scriven, Chatham, Burke, Jefferson, Warren, McIntosh, Effingham, Wilkes, and Muscogee, in all which, Schley, the Union Candidate, received 4737 votes for Governor, and Dougherty, the Nullification Candidate, 5568—majority so far for Dougherty, 931 votes.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1835.	(Sun)	(Mon)	MOON'S PHASES.
16 Friday,	6 25 53	34	For October, 1835.
17 Saturday,	6 26 53	33	
18 Sunday,	6 28 53	32	D. M. M.
19 Monday,	6 29 53	31	Full 6 11 36 fore'n's
20 Tuesday,	6 30 53	30	Last 14 4 35 aft'n.
21 Wednesday,	6 31 53	29	New 21 6 58 even'n
22 Thursday,	6 32 53	28	First 28 11 0 fore'n's

State of the Markets.

CAMDEN—OCTOBER 10. Cotton, 14 a 15; Bacon, cwt, 10 a 11. Corn, bush, 75 a 90; Whiskey, 25 a 40. Wheat, per, 12 a 14; Brandy, Peach, 45 a 50. Flour, country, 75 a 80. Apple, 35 a 45.

Cotton.—There continues to be copious arrivals of this article in our market; but, in consequence of unfavorable advices from Europe, it continues to decline. Prices ranged yesterday from 14 to 15 cents as per quality.—Jour.

CHERAW—OCTOBER 5.

Bacon, 8 a 10; Nails, 75. Bagging, 18 a 30; Rope, 12 a 13. Coffee, 13 a 16; Sugar, brown, 9 a 10. Cotton, 15 a 16. "Lard & Lump, 14 a 17. Corn, 65 a 70; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75. Flaxseed, 1 00 a 1 30. "in sacks 4 bu 31. Flour, 75 a 80; Wool, 81. Iron, 43 a 53; Wheat, 100. Molasses, 33 a 40; Whiskey, 40 a 47.

Cheraw, S. C., October 5, 1835.

Messrs. SMITH & HARRISON—Gentlemen: Since we last wrote you, we are in receipt of Liverpool accounts to the 27th August. These accounts represent that market as very dull, and that Cotton had declined a 1d per pound; added to which, the very dull state of the New York Market has had the effect of gradually reducing prices in our market during all last week. We now quote new Cotton at 15 1/2; of the old crop none is offering. Flour is very scarce, and superfine would bring \$7.50 to \$8. Corn is worth \$5 to 70. Yours, LACOSTE & MCKAY.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 6.

Brandy, Peach, 50 a 60; Nails, ctt, 65 a 7. Apples, 27 a 30; Sugar, brown, 9 a 11. Bacon, 9 a 11. "Lard, 15. Rice, 22 a 23. "Lard, 16 a 17. Coffee, 12 a 14; Salt, 60 a 65. Cotton, 14 a 14; Wheat, 1 a 13. Corn, 60 a 65; Whiskey, 30 a 40. Flaxseed, 1 30 a 1 40; Tobacco, (leaf), 25. Flour, 6 a 7; Wool, 16 a 18. Feathers, 35; Cotton Bagging, 35 a 30. Iron, 43 a 53; Rope, 10 a 12. Molasses, 30 a 33.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Hugh M. Dowell, deceased, are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Also, those that are indebted to the same estate are requested to come forward and make payment immediately. JOHN H. M'DOWELL, Executor. October 9, 1835.

What then shall be the result? ...

Laughter.—There is the only animal with the power of laughing; a privilege which was not bestowed upon him for nothing.

Angelic Marriage.—A young man named Thomas Gill, the son of an inn-keeper, at Sarum, England, has just married Mrs. Angell, the sole heiress of the great Angell estate in that country.

Tender Hearted Wife.—A broken-hearted woman, as she calls herself—Mrs. Laura Hunt, of Broadalpin, Montgomery county, N. Y.—solicits the public, through the American Intelligencer, that her husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed to parts unknown; and she for his all girls, old maids, and widows, to meddle with or marry him, on penalty of the law.

Sam Hill asked one day, at a farm house, for a mug of cider. The good dame filled a quart pitcher to the brim, and presented it to the thirsty traveller, who quaffed it at a draught, and returned the empty vessel to its owner, remarking, in answer to an expression of surprise, that "he should not have drunk it all, but the cider was so hard he could not bite it off."

A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted in evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity: "Brethren—I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for a certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of 300 lbs. fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

This reminds us of a passage in a sermon we once heard in Alabama—"You are all gone astray," said the preacher, "you are all sinners, and have gone astray—just like my horse did when I was in Kentucky lately, and I had found him yet, and you must supply me with another in his place, for I can't afford to preach for nothing and lose my horse too."—Philad. Com. Herald.

A kind, dutiful, and affectionate husband, who rejoices in the name of Joseph Matthews, and whose local habitation is somewhere down east, thus affecting and figuratively announces the return of the wife of his bosom to her connubial duties:

"Whereas my wife, Irena, like Non's dore, has returned to my bed, and behaves like a pleasant wife—this is, therefore, to revoke my former advertisement."

If we have not forgotten our Greek, the lady's name is a synonyme for peace and tranquillity. We hope that her return to her worthy lord's domicile will be followed by the same promises of happiness as were typified by that of the dove to the ark.

A Norman has invented a snuff box, in the shape of a pistol, which, with a spring, propels the snuff up the nose, without the effort of sniffing. [Not to be sneezed at.]

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 29th October next, will be sold at the residence of Margaret Alexander, the following property,

- Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, One Gin, a Threshing Machine, and Fan, with running works, A set of Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements, A quantity of Hay, and Podder, And some COTTON.

The Plantation will be offered for sale or rent, if not disposed of before the Sale. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. A. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 30, 1835.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for Sale the Plantation on which he now resides, lying within 3 miles to the North East of Charlotte, containing 100 Acres. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling and other outbuildings. It would be a good stand for a Cotton Gin, as there is room in the neighborhood, and a good horse Gearing Press, &c., ready for operation. Those persons wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

R. A. SAMPLE.

Sept. 30, 1835.

P. S. My Cotton Gin has 45 Bars, and nearly new, and proven to be good, which I will dispose of low for cash.

State of North Carolina, ...

October 2, 1835.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

May be had at the Store of Smith & Williams.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835.

From the Rev. Levi S. Fox, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.

A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted in evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity: "Brethren—I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for a certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of 300 lbs. fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

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BRUCE'S ...

George Bruce & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other.

Sept. 7, 1835.

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

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Medical Notice.

Dr. John M. Hoppoldt.

NOTICE.

Dr. Hoppoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him.

August 26, 1835.

NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using Stagner's Truss; also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture).

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

To the Afflicted.

Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills.

Dr. Gunn's Medical Book.

Land! Land!! Land!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 600 acres.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land has well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by DAN ALEXANDER.

July 13, 1835.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

July 18, 1835.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named HENDERSON, about 35 or 36 years of age, dark complexioned, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ran away in April last, and that he belongs to Meacham Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meacham Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Fort Gibson.

J. McCONAUGHY, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1834.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORDERED, that the following heirs of said deceased, reside without the limits of the State, viz: Nathan Blackburn and Wiley his wife, John Moore and Eliza Moore, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, in said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard exparte and judgment taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Bruly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

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ORDERED, that the following heirs of said deceased, reside without the limits of the State, viz: Nathan Blackburn and Wiley his wife, John Moore and Eliza Moore, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, in said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard exparte and judgment taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Bruly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

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